PARIS-Klosque No. 12, near Grard Hotel, an Klosque No. fo. Boulevard des Capucines.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Bond Test of the New Assessment

Mayor Low's policy of "full value assessments" for real estate, adopted avowedly for the purpose of obtaining more municipal spending money, was not slow to affect the city's credit. The assessors had hardly published their inflated estimates before Comptroller GROUT offered for sale \$7,000,000 of city of investment securities. The bonds are payable in gold, bear 316 per cent. interest, and have half a century to run. The money market was easier than it had been at the time of the last previous sale of city bonds, but the price offered by buyers fell off from \$106,229, the average of the bids made on Nov. 11, to \$104.563, or a loss of one and two-thirds points a hundred.

On Nov. 11, time money was 51, to 6 per cent. in Wall Street; at the more recent sale it was 414 to 5 per cent. So notwithstanding money was cheaper, and there was a vast amount of annual dividends seeking investment, the city's promises to pay fell off in value.

A short time ago the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad borrowed \$25,000,000, for a year, for which it paid 514 per cent, interest. Almost coincident with this selling of the city stock. the Pennsylvania Railroad borrowed \$35,-000,000 for six months at 412 per cent., with a right of renewal for six months According to the conditions prevailing in the money market at the time of the last sale of city stock the premium should bave been higher than that obtained at the November sale.

Investors fear not only the extravagance that must accompany the Low juggling that it stands for in our municipal financiering.

The Confusion of a Correspondent. This letter from a very critical friend misinterprets a remark recently made by us:

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sit: In you paper of to-day you say, in a criticism of an address made by Dr. SAVAGE in Boston recently: "Here people who want religion or who desire to manifest practical conformity to it by going to a church are not likely to seek a church where ethical culture, or, at least, a mere religious philoso-phy, is purveyed as a substitute for religion. They want the real thing."

This means that Dr. SAVAGE does not * purvey religion, but a substitute therefor, and, secondly, that you know what the *real thing ' is. I do not wish to raise any discussion, but it would be a great favor to me, and I am sure to many others, if you would tell us in language that does not mean anything and everything or nothing, but in plain, just what the 'real thing 'is. It is easy to throv mud at 'ethical culture,' 'religious philosophy and 'infidelity,' and such a proceeding is not to the interest of religion. What we want to know ia, What is religion? If you are not prepared to do this, then, certainly, you have no right to insinuate that such and such a church is not a religious in. CHARLES GRAVES. etitution.

We were speaking of the Christian religion, the essence of which is belief in a supernatural mission of Jesus, if not in his supernatural birth, as a necessary condition. At any rate, it implies a revelation from God. Otherwise, it is merely a human philosophy, of no divine authority, but a debatable system. That is practically the light in which the Christian religion is regarded by the Jews. Looking at it as an ethical and a social philosophy, they question certain of its fundamental ethical principles, as impracticable and vainly opposed to desirable and irresistible social development.

Our point, to which Mr. GRAVES takes exception so violently, was simply that if men in New York go to church, usually they go to get the " real thing," in the way of the Christian religion; and the statistics of the church attendance seem to demonstrate that we were right All except a very small part is on churches in which a positive revesled religion, with a definite theology, is taught. It is the same throughout this country and throughou Christendom. Even the newer religious movements. Christian Science, the " New Thought and the like, start out with a supernatural basis. Dr. SAVAGE himself made the text of his Boston address a question why Unitarianism was not going ahead. As an organized institution it seems rather to be falling back. Here in New York, certainly, it is not now so strong relatively as it was a generation ago, and in the whole Union, out of nearly twenty-nine million religious communicants, the Unitarians aggregate only about 75,000.

Dr. SAVAGE, in a letter we print to-day, assumes that we got the wrong impression from the reports of his Boston adaress, that he had lost heart as to the growth of Unitarianism; but we received no such impression, except so far as concerns the organized institution. Even in that limited sense, he says it is gaining in New York, that the attendance on the Unitarian churches here is greater than it was in the time of Dr. BELLows; but as the town has doubled in population since then our assumption that there is a relative decline is correct. The census of church attendance, taken last November, showed an aggregate attendance on the three Unitarian churches of Manhattan of less than a thousand, as against a total morning attendance on orthodox Catholic and Protestant churches of about 350,000, of which the Roman Catholic alone was about 280,000.

In spite of this apparent weakness, the Unitarians, said Dr. SAVAGE, " are going to win in this battle:" but he seemed to trial lawyers in this city. That lawyers victory would be won by it as a distinct education, science, historical criticism. Those ideas, involving the destruction of belief in the supernatural origin of Christianity, prevail already to an extent which reaches far beyond institutional Unitarianism, even into the old domain of orthodoxy itself. Evidently they are the ideas of Dr. LYMAN ABBOTT, a should be prepared to meet a motion for Chicago this week that the Bible is be said with justice that such motions merely a record of human religious experiences;" and unquestionably h represents the present thought of a large body of nominally orthodox theologians and A distinguished Unitarian layman

points out in a letter following that of a powerful influence in this country, on the "higher life," and specifically on American statesmanship, philanthropy and letters: and undoubtedly his cele-" Unitarian bration of it is justified. ideas" may be said to have become widely prevalent at this time of religious bonds, among the most attractive class | criticism; but, for that very reason, the growth of Unitarianism as a distinct institution seems to have been retarded. It has lost its early stimulus of violent opposition. The new criticism, stamped even with orthodox approval, has stolen its thunder. Moreover, a great part of Unitarians themselves have advanced far beyond the position of Dr. CHANNING and landed in an agnosticism which has no use for any church rites or worship. According to the church census, twothirds of the people of Manhattan do not go to church. A census in London puts the non-churchgoers at four-fifths.

Very naturally, as doubt and denial of the supernatural origin of the Christian religion, or of the essence of religion, spread among the laity, they tend to keep people from going to any church, even the Unitarian, even to hear Dr. SAVAGE. Having lost belief in supernatural religion, they have lost the incentive to worship, unless asthetically church services still appeal to them in which case they are likely to go where they find the real thing, with its appeal to the imagination and the emotion, rather than to those which are without the old faith.

That is all we said. We "threw mud at nobody. We simply called attention to a demonstrated fact, and the fact is system of taxation, but the practical that even in a period of widespread religious scepticism an organization like the Unitarian continues feeble numerically; is even of less strength relatively than it was before the period of general religious criticism had come in.

Lee at Gettysburg.

The Ezra S. Griffin Post of Scranton of the Grand Army of the Republic, are struggling against a tide that cannot be stemmed in their endeavor to prevent the erection of a monument to LEE at Gettys- the farmers and obtaining better prices burg. The longing and the purpose of for their products. We have already the American people that the Civil War described the means by which the foundshall ultimately be remembered, not as ers of the Society of Equity hope to get an attack upon the American flag and and maintain better prices and otheran effort to disrupt the Federal Union, wise benefit the farmer. In brief, their but as the means chosen by an inscrut- means are the publication of elaborate able Providence for determining and and trustworthy crop reports so that abolishing the distracting issue of seces- the farmer will not sell in ignorance; the foundation of nationalism that shall ening of farmer's supplies by large endure forever, have been unmistakable for many years. This purpose was born with the " malice toward none of ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S at Washington. Its triumph, though incomplete, was certain when WILLIAM MCKINLEY, at Atlanta, after the war with Spain, declared that the time had come when the Union's restoration in spirit as in fact should be written across the sky."

At each new step toward the goal the old embers of the glorious passions that carried the war to its conclusion glow again, but only to be cooled by the breath of a brotherhood in whose hope for the future there is no spark of enmity and which cherishes in its memory only the heroism of the past.

As a war, ours of the last century was matchless in the history of civilized people; but still more wonderful is the American chapter in politics, in which is recorded the reunion of the two warring sections with their political relations unchanged and their political vitality unimpaired.

It is to celebrate that result of the great conflict that the foremost figures of the Southern Confederacy have begun to be the combination ready in a few months coupled with those of the North. A shaft dedicated to LEE at Gettysburg will be but an expression of the Americanism of to-day and to-morrow.

The Proposed Change in Our Legal Procedure.

A very foolish bill has been introduced in the Assembly by Mr. FINCH, attempting to abolish our present system of legal procedure under the Code, and to return to the old common-law system of pleading. Mr. E. D. WHITNEY, an Assistant Attorney-General under President CLEVE-LAND, recently addressed the State Bar Association in favor of the revolutionary scheme embraced in the Finch bill, and took occasion, in his remarks, to attack our present trial system. He thus pictures what he evidently imagines to be abuses of our existing practice:

"All sorts of interlocutory questions have been itigated and intermediate appeals taken; twelve busy men are sitting in the box as jurors, and as many more are sitting round to be called as wit esses; the lawyers and clients in the next case are shuffling their feet in the back of the room; while many more are tled to their telephones waiting to be called. The trial opens with a motion to dismiss the complaint upon its merits, raising points which astonish the plaint ff and befog the Court. The motion is denied: the trial proceeds: witnesses are disposed of and the jury exhausted: old acquaint ances have become enemies; while jurors and witnesse: have lost appointments and opportunities The motion to dismiss is reflewed at the end of the trial on the same ground as at first, and the Judge upon further consideration, grants it. All of this could have been settled years before at Special Term, at comparatively small expense, upon de murrer to the complaint in the presence of two

This picture, while graphic and somewhat amusing, is, we believe, not in accord with the general experience of

awyers and a Judge "

agree with us in not expecting that the should be compelled to wait at their offices to be called on the telephone when nstitution. He is " not sure that it will their cases are about to be reached is an bear the Unitarian name;" but he is incident of the trial of cases which canconfident that its "ideas" will prevail- not be avoided in a great city, with crowded court calendars and with the ordinary uncertainties of litigation That a motion to dismiss the complaint upon its merits raises " points which astonish the plaintiff and befog the Court." is certainly not a usual occur rence, and any attorney for a plaintiff Congregational minister, for he said at a dismissal upon the merits, nor can it

befog the Court." Our trial Judges are, as a rule, men of ability and of large experience, and while, of course, their decisions, in the nature of things, are not infallible and are not infrequently reversed, at the same time it is hardly fair to say that a Dr. SAVAGE, that Unitarianism has had motion to dismiss the complaint must necessarily "befog " the trial Judge. That a jury should be "exhausted " by a long trial, and that "old acquaintances " should " become enemies " in the course of litigation, are objections which no change in legal procedure could possibly overcome.

What is the remedy proposed? It is to allow a defendant to demur and answer simultaneously, and to have demurrers heard as motions upon the ordinary five days' notice. The objection to the concurrent service of an answer and demurrer is too apparent to need argument. If a complaint be defective on its face for any reason, it is clear that a defendant should not be put to the trouble and annovance of drafting and serving an answer controverting the alleged facts set forth in the complaint. Under our present system, the defendant has the choice of either demurring or answering, and that system has been found to work well in the past. Moreover, substantial justice is done now by allowing the defendant to urge at any time, in the course of the trial, the defence that the complaint does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action, and the result is that a substantial objection to a complaint is usually deferred until the trial of the action, and no time, as a rule, is now wasted in demurring.

Under our practice to-day, demurren can be heard in Special Term, Part III. of the Supreme Court, during the month following the service of the demurrer. and this is practically soon enough to satisfy the ends of justice. The whole scheme of this bill seems

to us unnecessary if not absurd. The members of the bar at large, and especially our trial lawyers, are satisfied with our existing Code system, which has endured for more than half a century, and has been learned by heart.

A Farmers' Trust and Its Poets.

We have received a copy of the " Plan of the American Society of Equity, the association founded in Indianapolis a few weeks ago for the purpose of combining sion, and of placing the Republic on a fixing of a minimum price; the cheapcooperative buying; cheaper rates of transportation, storage and so on, and legislation for the special benefit of farmers. The Society of Equity is meant to be a farmers' trust, which hopes to steer clear of the anti-trust laws and make much of "cooperation," a word of much more amiable connotation in the present political and economic vocabulary than " combination."

A combination of farmers is what the Society of Equity aims to be, all the same. Like the sensible men they are, the farmers are planning trusts of their own instead of reviling other trusts. Will not the methods which are so fruitful and successful when used by manufacturers be successful and fruitful when used by farmers? Only last week the Farmers' Cooperative Grain and Livestock Association was organized in Lincoln. Neb., with the object of combining the Western farmers, driving out middlemen, forcing the railroads to give lower freight rates and stiffening the prices for farm products. The Western States are being canvassed by the agents of the Lincoln trust, and they expect to have Trust against trust, and let the better trust win. That is a hard but a perfectly sound rule. It is instructive to see the farmers meditating trusts, sticking straight to number one and declining to be impressed by the stage thunder and lightning of the company of amateur sociologists and trust-slayers at Washington.

The motto on the cover of this pamphlet " Plan " tells us that " farmers are under no legal or moral obligation to feed the balance of the world at an unprofitably low price." Naturally. Healthful as farming is, the farmers are not farming for their health. They want all they can get. Unorganized and isolated, they neither buy nor sell at the best advantage. They begin to see, as the " Plan " says, that " cooperation and combinations are the tendencies of the times. They will not stop voluntarily If stopped or even controlled -to satisfy the public-by legislation we fear the

remedy will be worse than the disease. Here is a frank defence of trusts:

"Trusts and corporations have been formed t ontrol certain lines of manufactures and com modities, and we predict will be beneficial to the masses in keeping prices down to moderate figures and to the nation by controlling production to pre vent over production. Which means deferring or preventing hard times."

The Indianapolis projectors hope by means of the combination to get fair prices for each crop and thereby to essen the inducement to overproduce any one crop, a common fault at present

We notice that the American Society of Equity appeals to the imagination as well as to the bank account, and has its own corps of poets. " Equity " is a pleasing sound. A Society for Higher Prices would seem a little too candid and

harsh. Will you hear this variation of song of forty years ago?

in my country home I sit, thinking, brethren deal And the honest, loyal hearts so brave and strong And I know that grit will tell, if we all are firm and true.

If we push the work of Equity along. " CHORUS:

Shout! Shout! Shout! ye husky farmers! 'Ccoperation!' is our cry; And with purpose true and strong we will pu the work along: Boys, a better time is coming by and by

We, the tillers of the soil and the growers of the Are united, heart to heart and hand to hand: Of injustice in the past and the present, we com

And a future for the farmer we demand

to date. Will not tolerate what aims to do us wrong; And against the tricks of trade, lo, we now er öperate.

While we push the work of Equity along

Lift your voices high and help to swell the song; There's future for the farm, yes, a future all wil

If we push the work of Equity along." Other Equity ditties pipe to the tunes "The Battle Cry of Freedom," Marching Through Georgia and Blue and Gray." Songs and choruses used to be howled lustily in the days of the Farmers' Alliance. Perhaps song will be no less potent in helping the farmers' trust and the "truly, up-todate " methods. We don't forget that CHARLES SPRAGUE was a very fair poet as well as the cashier of a Boston bank Still, business, as a rule, frowns upon poetry. Perhaps the Society of Equity will be able to combine these two foes

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 19.—A bill has been introduced in the Legislature prohibiting footbal in Missouri.—THE NEW YORK SUN.

as well as the "up-to-date " farmers.

Football is the root of war, imperial ism and most other forms of Satanic manifestation, as the Hon. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON of Massachusetts and Manila has shown with his wonted clearness and moderation; but we had not supposed that Mr. GARRISON had followers in Missouri. When the Missouri Legislature has pro-hibited this wicked war-game, will not the statesmen in Jefferson City investigate the charge made by one of the most illustrious of them, Col. JOHN T. CRISP of Independence, that "Buchanan county is nearer hell than any other county in Missouri"? In justice to Buchanan county, the truth or falseness of the charge should be established. In justice to sociology, the investigation should not be delayed. To be sure, sociologists are pretty busy nowadays, but they can have no more impressive question to ponder than the distance from Buchanan county, Mo., to Tartarus.

We shall not enter into a discussion of the political effect upon Mr. ROOSEVELT, personally, of his raising the issue involved in his invitation to some negroes to the White House reception; but, so far as our observation goes, the more thoughtful friends of the negro race, including BOOKER WASHINGTON, believe that their progress is checked rather than helped by pushing them to the front in politics and society.

A hill is now before the Senate authorize ing the President to promote Veterinarian JOHN TEMPANT, Ninth Cavalry, to Second Lieutenant and retire him; and there are PANY is the last American dragoon in the service, having enlisted in the First Dragoons on May 21, 1857; and only one man in the army entered the service earlier than

and has been in it ever since. He has served in all nearly thirty-seven years, has never been before a court, and has never missed a day's duty on account of illness A record like this deserves the recognition proposed.

It is hard to imagine a more distasteful act than to publish the fact that one has been approached by would-be bribers; yet that disagreeable duty has been performed by Representative LESSLER, and he is entitled to all credit for it.

The President's English TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir: Why not "Ex tend most cordial greetings?" or "Flongate most cordial greetings," if you will? Why must we throw a fit over the President's doubtful offence against rhetoric. What if the sentence is redus rhetoric and save the Government a little expense. But rhetoric aside, the President knows that you cannot pare off a slice without diminishing the loaf. Strike out "extend" and the sentence is stilledlacks strenuosity. It then has no movement and i not worth its weight in words: but tack "extend" the greeting and you have motion. The pedant is always tepid. But who cares how

thing to say? It is not a question of words, nor their syntactical arrangement, nor does it boot anythrill and vividness that counts and marks the charm

A Shamrock Man.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN Sir: Is the time ripe for the admission of Green Hull of Conyers.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 21.

Names for Wireless. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN SIT: Surely the transoceanic electric communication of a nome clature of its own.

Wireless is a clumsy, inadequate, and somewhat

meaningless expression, and is obviously only a temporary makeshift. It could be used equally well in relation to heliography, flag signalling, &c. A more distinctive appellation is now demanded The word telegraphy was in vogue long before the marvellous possibilities of the electric current acting along copper wires as a means of conveying instantaneous intelligence had been demonstrated theoretically by Faraday and practically by Morse. In the early years of the nineteenth century. Portsmouth and London, Cherbourg and Paits and other important centres were connected by lines of huge semaphores like windmills perched in view of each other on conspicuous hills, and the great arms passed the Government signals from one to another. This clumsy method, liable to interruptions by fog and darkness, was called the telegraph. Subsequently the electric telegraph was introduced. Now what is there to prevent our using the expressions "electric afrograph and "afrogram," with the latter's abbreviations, "a ro" or "airo," and instead of saying, "send a wire, or a "wireless" we should then say send an "a ro," and this would be perfectly logical, since ether, or atmospheric air, in the new system is just as much the vehicle of electric transmission as copper wire is in the old.

WOODMONT, Conn. The word telegraphy was in vogue long before

ONT. Conn. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Pearl suggested the words airgraph and airgram for method and despatch of wireless telegraphy.

I would suggest instead wavegraph and wavegram
or appropriate.

New York, Jan. 24

Lieo Nabocoff.

THE UNITARIANS.

An Explanation by Dr. Savage of His Boston Address. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I hav een the unintentional cause of a good dea of talk about Unitarianism. I do not care about myself. In the long run I shall find my place. But I do not like, even un wittingly, to be the cause of an unjust impression as to

the Unitarian of New York.
Your editorial of the 21st inst. would lead people to think that Unitarianism is declining or at least making no progress in this city.

So I wish to place before your readers two
or three facts. You say that men do not go
to Unitarian churches as they did in Dr. Bellows's time. What are the facts? Dr Belto Unitarian churches as they did in Dr. Bellows's time. What are the facts? Dr Bellows's old church. under the care of Mr. Blicer, is in a most healthy and growing condition. The attendance at my own church (men in large numbers) has been larger for the past six years than the entire seating capacity of Dr. Bellows's church. A new church has come into existence, in Harlem, since Dr. Bellows's day.

As to work done, never in the history of the city were Unitarians doing anything like the charity work they are doing now. And the amount of money raised and spent for mission and humanitarian work is very much larger than ever before—larger by many thousands of dollars.

But in the changes which have come over the city, any one knows that a large part of New York is beyond the rivers. In New Jersey many Unitarian churches have sprung up and are flourishing which really belong to New York because they are supported by men who daily do business in the city, though they sleep in New Jersey.

Unitarianism is growing as rapidly as its lovers could expect it to, the conditions being what they are. The impression that I am in the least degree discouraged as to the growth of Unitarianism in New York is entirely due to "scare" headlines and one-sided reports as to what I said in Boston. Since a contrary impression has been made, through no fault of mine, it is only fair to my brethren that your readers should be put in possession of these facts.

New York, Jan. 22.

New YORK, Jan. 22.

Unitarians Eminent in American Letters

Philanthropy and Statesmanship TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Uni arianism has led the higher life of the country in philanthropy, literature and states hip-what others have given to sec tarian success it has given to the service of mankind. The mission of Unitarianism has been to make Christianity simple, practical and humanitarian, to take it out of the realm of theology and to put it into that of life. The Unitarians have always had in their

ulpits a great number of preachers of no ional reputation and leadership-Dr. Channing. Theodore Parker, Orville Dewey, F. H. Hedge, Cyrus A. Bartol, William H. Furness Edward Everett Hale. In the time of th Civil War, Henry W. Bellows was everywhere Civil War, Henry W. Bellows was everywhere known as a great preacher and as the president of the Sanitary Commission. It is the testimony of all that Starr King saved California to the Union.

For scholarship the Unitarians have always received much credit, their ranks having included such scientists as Louis Agassiz, Benjamin A. Gould, Jeffries Wyman, Benjamin Peirce, Nathaniel Bowditch and Maria Mitchell, and at the present time, Carroll D. Wright of the National Bureau of Labor, Presidents Eliot of Harvard, and Fresident David Jordan of the Leland Stanford University.

Pavid Jordan V. Versity.

In the list of historians they have had George Ticknor, J. L. Motley, W. H. Prescott, Francis Parkman, John G. Palfrey, Jared Sparks, Richard Hildreth and John Fiske.

John Fiske.

Among the great jurists and lawyers they have included John Marshall, Joseph Story, Theophilus Parsons, Samuel F. Miller, Walbridge A. Field, John Lowell, Joseph H. Choate, George Ticknor Curtis, Fisher Ames and Harrison Gray Otis.

Four of the Presidents of the United States have been Unitarians—Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, John Quincy Adams and Millard Fillmore. Two others, Abraham Lincoln and James A. Garfield, were of a way of thinking that brought them into harmony with Unitarians as to their conceptions of Christianity.

Unitarians as to their conceptions of Christianity.

In the long list of statesmen and political leaders, Benjamin Franklin, Edward Everett, Charles Summer, Daniel Webster, Charles Francis Adams, John C. Calhoun, Josiah Quincy, Justin B. Morrill, John A. Andrew, George S. Boutwell, Alphonso Taft, John T. Bagley, Horace Davis, John D. Long, George F. Hoar, George William Curtis, Dorman B. Eaton, William B. Allison.

The Unitarians may also claim a very considerable number of the leaders of business, commerce and industrial progress, including Amos Lawrence, Ezra Cornell, Jonas G. Clark, Abbott Lawrence, Henry P. Kidder, Peter Cooper, Enoch Pratt and John A. Lowell, the founder of the Lowell Institute in Boston.

Here also may be placed the names of such philanthropists and leaders of reform as Dorothea Dix Samuel G. Hore, Henry Bergh,

philanthropists and leaders of reform a Dorothea Dix, Samuel G. Howe, Henry Bergh, Mary A. Livermore, Mary Hemenway, Eliza-beth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, Lucy beth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, Lucy

in the army entered the service earlier than he did, Col. HAYES of the Thirteenth Cavalry, who enlisted in the First Cavalry in 1855.

Dr. TEMPANY served five years in the First Dragoons (First Cavalry, it became in 1861, when Col. HAYES'S First Cavalry became the Fourth), and after another five years became veterinarian. He put in three years as "vet," of the Seventh Cavalry, and then after four years of private alry, and then after four years of private practice returned to the service in 1879, Of great authors and poets of the country

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.

Watercresses and Cancer.

From the New York Medical Record. Cancer has been attributed at one time of another to the consumption of tomatoes, salt and arsenic, or, rather, to write accurately it has been suggested that these articles migh contributing causes. A corresponder a short time ago wrote to the London Daily Chronicle stating his belief that cancer migh be caused by eating watercress, because he had found fresh-water shrimps and some worms in a specimen of this vegetable which he had purchased.

The letter to the Chronicle has given rise to a somewhat animated discussion, and among others who took up the matter was Mr. George R. Sims, the well-known writer

among others who took up the matter was Mr. George R. Sims, the well-known writer, who contributed to his own journal, the Referce, some well-matured thoughts anent the subject.

Mr. Andrew Wilson then entered the lists, and in both journals ridiculed the idea that there could possibly be any connection between watercress and cancer. At the same time, this is by no means the first occasion on which raw vegetables, which would comprise watercress, have been laid under suspicion as a possible cause of cancer. Some of the most eminent German investigators have given as their opinion that there may be some relationship between uncleanly raw vegetables and the disease. If it be granted that cancer is of parasitic origin, then might not the germ be taken into the system by means of eating raw vegetables?

Dr. Lyons of Buffalo some time ago made investigations into the relative frequency of cancer among the different nationalities of that city, and found that the malady was most frequent among the German population, notorious for consuming uncooked vegetables in large quantities. Of course, scientific proofs are wanting to substantiste thetheory, and that vegetable eaters in Buffalo are more subject to cancer than the rest of its citizens may be nothing more than a coincidence. Nevertheless, if such were found to be the case in other parts of the world, a strong a priori argument would be established that there is a decided relationship between cancer and uncleanly raw vegetables.

Mine Workers Own \$1,000,000.

From the Cleveland Leader. public will be astonished to learn from annual report of the treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America that the organization has on hand more than a million dollars. Coming so soon after the great anthracite strike, when the niners of the hard-coal region seemed to be reduce the union of mine workers is far better than out have guessed

> Opera - Recent Singers. on of THE SUN-Sir. It would in able to hear more of the eld operas zart's. Also, why not some of or ? Take for instance, Herr Emi who do not recall with the greatest wonderful voice. Your correst the pleaure of hearing him returned the opinion that his voice in le and lower registers is not only id beautiful, but that physically it and robust as at any time presere. Such voices are so rare not be allowed to waste in their of satisfying a craving for new

the champion of our older young at forget them, but ask our man-our former favorites, that they long as possible.

BITION.

The Harmonie Club under the management of its art committee, of which Mr. I. A. Josephi is chairman, presents an exhibition of pictures from Jan. 24 to 27. They are exclusively the work of American artists, and, with a few exceptions, of living

One of these exceptions is "Westchester Hills," by Homer Martin. Justly it has been given the place of honor, fronting the visitor as he enters; and, indeed, the oftener one sees this picture, now the property of Mr. Daniel Guggenheim, the more apparent become the subtle richness of its color and the grand placidity of its composition and sentiment. Precisely the same quali ties, though transposed into a more intimately familiar key, are discoverable in this artist's "Normandy Farm." Both are simplicity itself, but it is the simplicity of a great mind, fully cognizant of its purpose, and concentrated with the quietude of strong conviction upon its salient signifi

Cances A similar conviction and certainty of effort reappear in George Inness's "Autumn Sunset," and yet there is a world of difference between this picture and either of Homer Martin's-the difference of character. The one has leaped on to the canvas, hot footed from the impetuosity of the artist's temperament, the other two by slower means and more laborious effort have expressed a state of feeling, which has been the growth of time; slowly, deliberately but, at length, surely matured. This is the fundamental difference between the finest works of these two great artists, and to recognize the fact is not necessarily to express a preference. That is a matter for individual judgment.

Looking round the gallery for a companion to these pictures, one halts before the "Marine," by Winslow Homer. It is the property of Mr. George G. Heye, a new example probably to most of us, yet a play upon the artist's familiar theme of brown rocks, with water swirling round them, sliding up and down their crevices and dashing itself into a burst of spray. But here the horizon is streaked with crimson and the same color, modified by vapor mounts above, while the water, robbed of its blueness by the crimson, reasserts that hue in a purplish, vinous tinge upon a part of its surface. The picture thus presents a startling contrast of effect, which led one member of the club to stigmatize it as the only picture in the gallery that he did not like. It is easier to comprehend this gentleman's objection than to indorse it. The fact is, one can more readily recognize the truth and enjoy the effect of a landscape picture in which nature has been reduced to a harmony of closely related tones. But nature will also reveal a harmony of contrast; if our eyes are open, we must see it often, and such phenomenon is just the one that makes us exclaim a the time, "How remarkable!" What then if the artist essays to reproduce it?

He is attempting a big thing, because to mention only one reason, he undertaken to spring upon us a surprise and at the to spring upon us a surprise and at the same time to convince us of its truth. Returning to Homer's picture, if you will accept his major premise of that crimson streak across the horizon, and, if you have watched the ways of nature when you have been at sea or summering by the shore, you can scarcely fail to accept it; there should be apparent the pictorial and natural relation of all the several tones and values in the picture to it. For example, the burst of spray in the foreground has changed from white to grayish blue, and by contrast with the vividness of the horizon color has gathered density. On the other

bending gracefully over a little manogary table on which rests a glass vase, contain-ing a bunch of rose and white peonies. Her dress is a delicate green, and the wall drab, lighted with fresh, cool light, that gives drab, lighted with fresh, cool light, that gives the whole color scheme a most delicate fragrance. When one adds that the lines of the figure are bold and sweeping, the spacing of the picture very decorative and that the composition has the further charm of unexpectedness, one has reached very far into the secret of the picture's fascination. In a "Portrait of Madame C.," by William M. Chase, the elegant costume has been rendered with delightful spirit and artistic feeling, but the face may strike one as lacking somewhat both in animation and the vital qualities of flesh.

Near it hangs the portrait of a lady in a

the vital qualities of flesh.

Near it hangs the portrait of a lady in a black evening gown by Louis Loeb, very handsome as a picture and beautifully refined in sentiment. The face is softened and mellowed as if seen through an amber-colored gauzy veil. It is the artist's way

and mellowed as if seen through an ambercolored gauzy veil. It is the artist's way
of seeking to express spirituality of expression and also of expressing, we may be
sure, the reverence of feeling with which
the subject has influenced him. It has,
indeed, some of the quality of expression
that George Fuller strove to give to his
heads of women, but he reached the ultimate mystery and subtlety of effect by
a strong and virile, if somewhat fumbling,
thickness of impasto, while Mr. Loeb would
appear to work much with glazes or at any
rate with a comparatively superficial
method of brushwork, Hence his picture
has the charm of spiritual sweetness, but
is not penetrated, as Fuller's, with spiritual
depth and fervor.

A picture that may suggest some comparison with Mr. Alexander's method,
since it is painted broadly and flatly on
coarse canvas, is "Nocturne," by Ernest
T. Rosen. A lady seated at the piano
has stopped playing, her left hand still
lying on the lower notes of the keyboard,
while she leans her right elbow upon the
opposite end of the instrument, and inclines her head on her hand, gasing with
an expression of profound and beautiful
reverie. The light is concentrated on the
back of her neck and shoulder. She is
not painted with the assured facility of
Mr. Alexander, nor does it reveal a similar
charm of texture in the various objects
represented and of suppleness in the drawing of the figure. On the other hand,
it has more charm of sentiment, an emotional expression very simple and sane,
yet altogether captivating. Equally movit has more charm of sentiment, an emotional expression very simple and sane, yet altogether captivating. Equally moving in the gentle reticence of its feeling is "Maiden Reverie," by Douglas Volk, one of his early colonial subjects.

The dark gray, corn-brown and slate color of the figure set against a backgray.

The dark gray, corn-brown and slate color of the figure, set against a background of sand and distant olive-hued trees, produces a harmony in the minor key that is full of tender poignancy. As different as may be, but there is much virtue in contrasts, is Herbert Levy's "Ready for the Dance," a handsome ballerina with a tight-fitting plain bodice over her firm figure, which arises erect and alert out of a circle of froutfrou. It is as clever as can be and which arises erect and alert out of a circle of frou-frou. It is as clever as can be and exceedingly delightful. The figure subjects should not be concluded without a mention of two notably good portraits, that of Mr. Valentine Loewi by Paul Moschowitz and the one of Dr. Henry M. Leipziger by Mauric: Fromkes.

Leides the landscapes that have been already mentioned there are several which

Besides the landscapes that have been already mentioned, there are several which single themselves out for special attention. "Off Long Branch," by Fred W. Kost, is particularly good in its purity of color and vigorous rendering of the character of the spot. The brown landscape (19) by Louis Paul Dessar is very handsome in its rich tonality and realizes convincingly the feeling of the place and hour. Others that strike a true note of interest are Albert L. Groll's "Harmony in Reds." Landscape," by Walter Clark; two landscapes by Richard Pauli, "The Nutters," by W. L. Lathropt "Twilight," by Callen Yates, and Theodore Robinson's "On the Tow Path."

But there are only a few examples gleaned from an exhibition that does great credit to the industry and judgment of the committee.

THE HARMONIE CLUB EXHI- GEORGE POSTER PEABODY OUT.

Vacancy in the General Committee Caused by His Change of Residence It was announced yesterday that the place of George Foster Peabody as a delerate from the First Assembly district to the emocratic General Committee in Brooklyn had been vacated, Mr. Peabody having on Friday, in swearing off his personal assess-

Friday, in swearing off his personal assessment of \$50,000, declared that his legal residence and voting place had been changed to Caldwell on Lake George.

A year ago several representatives of the Shepardite element, among whom Mr. Peabody was included, were elected delegates to the committee in place of some old-timers who resigned, and at the last primary Mr. Peabody was reflected. At the annual meeting of the committee in December he made an address in which he referred to the brightening prosperity of the Democracy. Mr. Edward M. Shepard is still a resident of Brooklyn and also hails from the First Assembly district. He will be urged to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Peabody's retirement.

VAN SANTVOORD ESTATE. ludson River Day Line Commodore Left Two Millions.

The appraisal of the personal poperty left by Commodore Alfred Van Santvoord, who died on Jan. 20, 1901, shows that it amounted to \$2,087,982 in gross and \$1,969,056 net. The commodore's will directed that the estate be divided among his three daughters, Anna Van Santvoord, Mrs. Eben Erskine Olcott and Mrs. Sarah Smith. Brekine Olcott and Mrs. Sarah Smith.

He was heavily interested in the Hudson River Day Line and his estate includes a chattel mortgage for \$105,000 on the steamer Albany, valued by the appraisers at \$90,000. He also owned 895 shares of stock of the company, valued at \$99,500. His yacht Caremont is valued at \$30,000, and his furniture, bric-à-brac, paintings, statuary, &c., at \$19,348. He had cash on hand with the Hudson River Day Line Company, to the amount of \$18,537, but owed \$45,798 to the National Bank of Commerce. The executors under the will are his daughter, Anna T and Mr. Olcott, his son-in-law.

HUGH M'LAUGHLIN'S VACATION. Mr. Shevlin Will Be in Charge of the Kings County Democracy.

Hugh McLaughlin, Brooklyn's aged Democratic statesman, will start on Wednesday on his accustomed winter trip to Florida. day on his accustomed winter trip to Florida. He would have gone earlier this year had it not been for the indisposition of his wife, who has been confined to her home for several weeks. Mr. and Mrs. McLaughlin will be accompanied by their two daughters and grandchildren. The party will probably prolong their stay in Florida until late in the spring.

During Mr. McLaughlin's absence Mr. James Shevlin will be the chief director of the affairs of the Democratic organization in Kings county. In spite of some pronounced differences of opinion between Mr. McLaughlin and his first lieutenant in reference to Democratic policies, both

in reference to Democratic policies, both State and local, their close and friendly onship has never been disturbed

TEST VIRGINIA CONSTITUTION. Union League Club Employees Raise a Litigation Fund.

The employees of the Union League Club are now raising a subscription among themselves to help test in the Virginia courts, the validity of the new constitution, under which many colored voters have been disfran-chised. The subscription is considerable, and efforts are now being made to interest intelligent colored men in other cities, so that an adequate fund may be raised.

THE NEED OF THE CHURCH

by contrast with the vividness of the horizon color has gathered density. On the other hand, we may admit all this and yet prefer a nominal effect of nature to the truest possible rendering of one of her surprises. This, again, is matter for individual preference; but let not the latter blind us to the daring and amazing truthfulness of Homer's picture.

John W. Alexander is very well represented by "A Flower," in which a girl is bending gracefully over a little mahogany table or which posts a glass year contains. Described by an Episcopal (Tergyman as there was also a falling off in his own com-

Now, I have been a pretty careful observer of Church movements in all parts of the world. both from personal observation and from studious reading, for the last forty years, and I cannot take the pessimistic view of either of these two gentlemen. I could prove the very contrary from Dr. McConnell's own history! There is not a falling off in the churches. There are more piety and earnestness in the Church than there were fifty years ago, and, as a rule, the clergy of the Episcopal Church are much better fitted for their work than they were fifty years ago. Study the history of old Trinity parish during the last hundred years and you will find

dence of what I affirm. Still, I am ready to admit that the Episcopal Church is not gaining in the United States as rapidly as its own clergy could wish. The first danger is the self-satisfied impression among the Bishops and clergy of the Church that they do so much more work and are meeting with so much greater success than any other of the Protestant Christian bodies. In the next place, there is a tendency in the Episcopal Church of America, especially in the West, to introduce what I call "Romish mitations," which are most offensive to the American people who have still very strong

American people who have still very strong Puritan prejudices, and are regarded with strong dislike by the immigrant from Great Britain or Germany who usually belongs either to the English Dissenters or the Evangelical Lutherans.

I am myself an advanced Churchman, holding the views of Dr. Pussy, but even the Holy Scripture doth suggest that strong meat should not be given to babes. In the Western States the Episcopal Church, in very many places, offends the prejudices of the years of the young clergy introduce advanced Church methods, and preach very feeble and Christless sermons. By so doing they give the impression that they are an unscriptural Church. One is not surprised to find that when a devout New England mother wrote to her son in a small village in the diocese of Miwaukee and asked him to give some account of the relivious conditions of the village, he replied, "There are about five hundred Christians and fifty Episcopalians."

give some account of the religious conditions of the village, he replied, "There are about five hundred Christians and fifty Episcopalians."

Careful and critical observation has convinced me that our Episcopal services are not in touch with the people. The average man finds it very difficult to stand up through a lengthened and elaborate "Te Deum" and "Jubilate," and still more to sit through a sermon in which the teachings of Holy Scrinture are absolutely ignored. The Church seems to have lost its preaching power. It is, moreover, dominated with worldliness Every young curate is learning how to "rin" a church, and has no more idea of the method of salvation, whether according to the teachings of Calvin, Luther, Wesley, Puscy, Newman, than a backwoodsman.

Mr Ogden complains of the narrowness of the views of the young clergy. I must confess that I have heard scores of them, and I have seldom met with any young clergyman fresh from the schools who had any "views" on anything affecting the salvation of the soul. It is this dreadful falling off in what the Puritans used to call "yearning for souls" which is the great fault with the ministers of the present day. What the Church needs increased earnestness, It may be the earnestness of a Whitefield or a Wesley, a Spurgeon or a Puscy or a Lacordaire or a Moody; but increased earnestness is what is needed, and a cleaver understanding as to the methods of salvation through Christ. There is little or no power of instruction in the Protestant Episcopal Church at the present time no appeal to the souls of men. The Church in this respect. The reason is not far to see. We are in the midst of a commercial world. Everything is gauged by success, and not by a standard of truth. What is needed at this time is a devout leader a young man like Stephen of old, "full of the Holy Ghost." He may be a High Church man or a Low Churchman, or a Ritualist, but if he has a message to the souls of men, and is mighty in the Scriptures, men and women conscious of an eternity beyond the grave